ing the principal library of the govern-ment. Of the vast collection of books and

pamphlets gathered at the Capitol, some 700,000, exclusive of manuscripts, maps and the products of the graphic arts,

or damaged by fire and its daily increasing value and importance as a place of de

posit of books under the law relating to copyright, make manifest the necessity

DISTRICT AFFAIRS.

My attention has been called to a con-troversy which has arisen from the con-dition of the law relating to railroad facilities in the city of Washington, which has involved the Commissioners of

the District in much annoyance and trouble. I hope the difficulty will be promptly settled by appropriate legisla-

tion. The Commissioners represent that enough of the revenues of the District are now on deposit in the Treasury of the United States to repay the sum ad-

vanced by the government for sewer im provements under the act of June 30

1884. They desire now an advance of the share, which ultimately should be borne by the District, of the cost of ex-

tensive improvements to the streets of the city. The total expense of these contemplated improvements is estimated

t \$1,000,000, and they are of the opinion that a considerable sum could be saved if they had all the money in hand, so that contracts for the whole work could be made at the same

time. They express confidence that i

be made much cheaper if undertaken to-gether and prosecuted according to a

general plan.

The license law now in force within the

District is deficient and uncertain

some of its provisions, and ought to be amended. The Commissioners urge, with

good reason, the necessity of providing a building for the use of the District gov-

ernment, which shall better secure th

safety and preservation of its valuable books and records.
THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The present condition of the law relating to the succession to the Presidence

in the event of the death, disability, or removal of both the President and Vice President, is such as to require imme-diate attention. This subject has re-

peatedly been considered by Congress but no result has been reached. The recent lamentable death of the Vice-

President, and vacancies at the sam time in all other offices, the incumbent

of which might immediately exercise th functions of the Presidential office, ha

caused public anxiety and a just deman

that a recurrence of such a condition

care and thoughtful attention of Congress the needs, the wellare and the as-

pirations of an intelligent and generous

their day and generation to the glory an

GROVER CLEVELAND. WASHINGTON, December 8, 1885.

DLOOD RENEWER

thorized to REFUND THE MONEY if it does no

ure the disease for which it is recommended, an

Cures Rheumatism, Mercurial Poison

Scrofulous Affections, Glandular Swell-

ings, Skin Diseases, Sores of all Kinds

Blood Poison, Female Complaints, Etc.

R. Guinn:" and the medicine was sold at \$5.00

This copartnership was dissolved by Mr. C. T.

Swift retiring, and Mr. outne continuing the

nanufacture of this Celebrated Vegetable Blood

Renewer from Southern forests up to the presen

time. He has now sold his right therein to th

Essay on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed fre

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

TORPID LIVER.

Less of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dult sensation in the head, with a dult sensation in the head part. Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a distinctionation to exertion of body or mind, irritability of temper, Low apirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart. Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Resileasness, with fitted dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St. N.Z.

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brain, and imparts the vigor of mannood \$1. Sold by druggists. OFFICE 14 Murray St., New York

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CONCENTRATED &

WATER

per bottle.

prosperity of our beloved land.

affairs should not be permitted. CONCLUSION.

ommodation and protection.

womanhood, unperverted and unpolluted, upon all within her pure and wholesome family circle. These are not the cheer-less, crushed and unwomanly mothers of polygamy. The fathers of our families at the rate of from 25,000 to 30,000 volvers the best circles of the rapidlic with

sons, live according to God's hely ordi-

nances, and each secure and happy in the exclusive love of the father of her children, sheds the warm light of true womanhood, unperverted and unpolluted, upon all within her pure and wholesome family circle. These are not the cheer-

in the country which inspires him with

leature of this practice or the system which sanctions it which is not opposed

to prevent the importation of Mormons

The agricultural aspect of the coun

encouragement. It sustains with certainty

OUR AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

into this country.

rected to the prevention of waste or be, protected from invasion by the mos attravagance, and good results appear solumn obligation. They are, properly from the report to have already been according to the governcomplished.

Money orders of the government. and it should be borne in mind that this guardianship in volves on our part efforts for the improvement of their conditions and the enforcement of their rights. from S to 5 cents. This change will materially aid those of our people who, most of all, avail themselves of this inject of their treatment should be their cities of the cities of the

would still remain self-supporting. THE PREE DELIVERY. The free delivery system has been ex-tended to nineteen additional cities during the year, and 178 now enjoy its con Experience has commende t to those who enjoy its benefit, and further enlargements of its facilities is du to other communities to which it is adapted. In the cities where it has been established, taken together with the local postage, it exceeds the main-tenance by nearly \$1,300,000. The limit to which this system is now confined b law has been nearly reached, and th reasons given justify its extension, which

FOREIGN MAILS. It was decided, with my approbatio after a sufficient examination, to be in-expedient for the Postoffice Department to contract for carrying our foreign mails nder additional authority given by last longress. The amount limited was in dequate to pay all within the purview of the lawful rate of 50 cents per mile and it would have been unjust and un fair to have given it to some and denied it to others. Nor could contracts have been let under the law to all at schools of their own establishment ar a rate to have brought the aggregate within the appropriation with prearrangement of terms as would have violated it. The dealing with this question the desir rate of sea and inland postage, which was manifested by the Indians should proffered under another statute, clearly ignored. Here again we find a great appears to be a fair compensation for the versity. With some the tribal relation appears to be a fair compensation for the desired service, being three times the made to private persons for services not less burdensome. Some of the steamship companies, upon the refusal of the Postmaster-General to attempt, by the means provided, the distribution of the sum appropriated as an extra compensation refused the service

hould there be any uncertainty as the recipients of the subsidy or any dis cretion left to an executive offi-cer as to its distribution of of public money as ar to be made for the purpose of aiding any nterprise in the supposed interest o I cannot but think that th mount to be paid, and the beneficiary must be better determined by Congres han in any other way. THE POSTAL UNION. The international congress of delegate from the Postal Union countries convened at Lisbon, in Portugal, in Febru ary last, and after a session of some months, the delegates signed a convenion, amendatory of the present Post Union convention, in some particular designed to advance its purposes. This additional act has had my approval, and will be laid before you with departments report. I approve the recommendation of the Postmaster General that another ssistant be provided for his departmen javite your consideration of the sever other recommendations contained in hi ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S REPORT. The report of the Attorney General

eems to be an imperative necessity ! emidial legislation on the subject. So of these courts are so overburdened wit pending cases that the delays in the deermining of litigation amount often gested for relief is one submitted by the Attorney-General. Its main features are he transfer of all the original jurisdiction of the circuit courts to the district cou and an increase of judges for the latte where necessary anjaddition of judges circuit courts and constitution them exclusively courts of a peals, and reasonably uniting appear thereto, if further restrictions of the right to remove cases from the State Federal Courts, permitting appeals the Supreme Court from the courts the Supreme Court from the courts he District of Columbia and the Terr ories only in the same cases as they allowed from State courts; guarding against an 2nnecessary number of appeals from the circuit courts. I approve the egislation necessary for its application COMPENSATION OF UNITED STATES MA. SHALS AND ATTORNEYS. The present mode of compensation United States marshals and district at orneys should in my opinion be changed They are allowed to charge against the come being measured by the amount such fees, within a fixed limit as to the annual aggregate. This is a direct i incement for them to make their fe-

riminal cases as large as possible, in mitted. As an entirely natural quence, unscrupulous marshals are foun neouraging frivolous prosecutions. esting people on petty charges of crim and taking them to distant places is examination and trial, for the purpose earning mileage and other tees. Distric attorneys uselessly attend criminal exam nations far from their places of relence, for the express purpose of swell ing their accounts against the govern nent. The actual expenses incurred these transactions are also chare against the government. Thus the righ and freedom of our citizens are outrage and public expenditures increased. the purpose of furnishing public offic pretexts for increasing the measure their compensation. I think ma-shals and district attorneys shoul e paid salaries adjusted by rule which will make them commo surate with services fairly rendere In connection with this subject I dear to suggest the advisability, if it be foun not obnoxious, to constitutional objet of investing United States commis

er some change in our present sy very desirable in the interests of l rict courts are now crowded with pet prosecutions, involving a punishment case of conviction of only a slight while parties accused are harassed; hundreds of miles from their h If poor and friendless are obliged to remain in luring months perhaps that elaps fore a session of court is held, and finally brought to trial surrounder strangers and with but little opportuthe marshal has charged against the ernment his locs for an arrest, the tran of the same, and for summoning wit nesses before a commissioner and a gran jury and a court. The witnesses heen paid from the public funds la

of our criminal law should be remedied and if those above suggested are no able some other should be devised ied that some progress may be noted in their condition, as the result of a pru-

ject of their treatment should be their ci-ilization and citizenship, fitted by the rumentality, but to whom the element to keep pace in the march of progres of cheapness is of the greatest importwith the advanced civilization about them. They will readily assimilate wit the mass of our population, assumi the responsibilities and receiving t protection incident to this condition. ifficulty appears to be in the selec-

of the means to be at present employ toward the attainment of this result. Our Indian population, exclusive those in Alaska, is reported as numbering 260,000, nearly all being located of lands set apart for their use and occupa ion, aggregating over 134,000,000 of ores. These lands are included in coundaries of 171 reservations of differ ent dimensions, scattered in twenty or tates and Territories, presenting gre variations in climate, and in the kind and quality of their soils. Among the Indians upon these several reservation there exist the most marked difference in natural traits and dispositi and in their progress toward civiliz tson. While some are lazy, vicious as

stupid, others are industrious, peaceful and intelligent; while a portion of the are self-supporting and independer and have so far advanced in civilization that they make their own laws, adm maintenance, others still retain squalor and dependence almost savagery of their natural state. price necessary to secure transpor-tation by other vessels upon any route and much beyond the charges with all, yet there are those whose at tachment to a particular locality is by n their lands in severalty is my desired by some, while and sometimes again the most c ized, such a distribution would bitterly opposed. The variation of the

extra compensation retused of their vessels and they occasioned slight wants, growing out of and connect inconvenience, though no considerable with the character of their several loc aconvenience, though no considerable other means. Whatever may be tions, should be regarded. upon reservations most fit for grazing, hought of the policy of subsidizing any but without flocks or horses, and some ine of public conveyance or travel, I an on arable land, have no agricultural i satisfied that it should not be done under plements. While some of the reser eover of an expenditure incident to the administration of a department, nor ions are double the size necessary naintain the number of Indians no hould be enlarged. Add to all this the difference in the administration of agen-cies. While the same duties are devolved upon all the disposition of the agents and the nature of their contact with the Indians have much to do with their condition and welfare. The agent who perfunctorily perform his duty and slothfully neglects all of portunity to advance their moral and physical improvement and fails to in spire them with a desire for better thin; will accomplish nothing in the direction of their civilization; while he who feel the burden of an important duty and has an interest in his work will consistent example, rected aid and encouragement, constantly lead those under his charge toward the light of their enfranchia the light of their enfranchisement, The history of all the progress which has been made in the civilization of ndians I think will disclose the fact

that the beginning has been religio teaching, followed by accompanying see ular education, while the self-sacrificing and pions men and women who have aided in this good work by their independent endeavor have for their reward he consciousness of Christian duty we Department of Justice during the las erform. Their valuable service bould be fully cknowledged by all who year and a number of valuable suggestions as to needed legislation, and I in under the law, are en erged with the ite your careful attention to the same trol and management of our India United States is such that the condition of the Indians no attenuational be made to apply a fixed and no ielding plan of action to their varie and varying needs and circumstance. The Indian Bureau, bardened as it with their general oversight and wit the details of the establishment, es hardly possess itself of the minute pacular of cases needing treatment, and thus the propriety of creating an instrumentality auxiliary to those already of tablished for the care of the Indians su ests itself. I recommend the passa x commissioners, three of whom she detailed from the army, to be charge with the duty of a careful inspection from time to time of all the Indians upnor reservations, or subject to the car and control of the government, with iew of discovering their exact conditi-

nd needs, and determining what ster shall be taken on behalf of the gover ment to improve their situation in the direction of self-support and complecivilization; that they obtain from suc-inspection what if any, of reservation ma, be reduced in area and in successes what part not needed for India scupation may be our chased by scornment from the Indians and of section of their benefit. What, it any, Indians may with the onsent be removed to other reservation with a view of their concentration the same on their behalf of their abau doned reservations, what Indian lands now held in common should be alloted in severalty, in what manner and to wheextent the Indians in the Territor can be placed upon the protection of laws and subject to their penalties, to which, if any, Indians should be yes with the right of citizenship. The pow gard to these subjects should be el

cfined, though they should, in conjuion with the Sceretary of the Intergiven all the authority to deal detely with the questions present cemed safe and consistent. They should be also charged with the luty of ascertaining the Indian whi night properly be furnished with imple ients of agriculture, and of what kin in what cases the support of the government should be withdrawn, where the present plan of distributing Indian sup should be charged; where sehomay be established and where discontred; the conduct, methods and fitness o gents in charge of reservations; the co ent to which such reservations are occuied or intruded upon by unauthorized ersons, and generally all matters re-sted to the welfare and improvement ers with the power to try and deterhe Indians. They should advise with the Secretar certain violations of law with the grad of misdemeanors. Such trials might di

the Interior concerning these matters pend upon the option of the accuse. The multiplication of small and technical offenses, especially under the proetail in the management, and he show e given power to deal with them fully he is not now vested with such power This plan contemplates the selection opersons for commissioners who are intevisions of our juternal revenue laws, ren sted in the Indian question, and who The expense of the Indian Bureau during the last fiscal year was more than \$6,500,000. I believe much of this ex-penditure may be saved under the plan proposed; that its economical effect would be increased with its continuance hat the safety of our frontier settles would be subserved under its operation through its results from the imputation of inhumanity, injustice and mismanage-

ent. In order to carry out the policy lotment of Indian lands in severalts then deemed expedient it will be n ssary to have surveys completed of the reservations, and I hope that provision will be made for the prosecution of this portion of the Chiracahua Apaches on the White Mountain reservation, in Arizona. tees and traveling expenses, and the comissioner and district attorney have made their charges against the government. This abuse in the administrati number of murders and depredation Though prompt and energetic action was taken by the military the renegades eluded capture and escaped to Mexico. THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, containing an account of the operations of this important department and much interesting information, will be submitted for your consideration. The most interiors and difficult subject in charge of this department is the treatment and soldiers at a great disadvantage in their subject of this department is the treatment and soldiers at a great disadvantage in their country through against the law, nor advise, counsel and abet in any way its violation by others. The Utah Commissioners express the opinion, based upon such intornation as they are able to obtain, that the speed of their escape, and the manner in which they scattered and concealed the property of the services of their outrages, put our too bis important department is the treatment and soldiers at a great disadvantage in their country through by others. The Utah Commissioners express the opinion, based upon such in tornation as they are able to obtain, that they property of the services of their outrages have taken place in the Territory during the country through by others. The Utah Commissioners express the opinion, based upon such in tornation as they are able to obtain, that they property of the services of their outrages have taken place in the Territory during the vices, or those who are incompetent, should be retained simply because they are in place. The whining of a clerk discharged for indulgence, or incompetent taken place in the Territory during the vices, or those who are incompetent but few polygamous marriages have taken place in the treatment and in yielding their best services, or those who are incompetent by others. The Utah Commissioners express the opinion, based upon such in thorough acquaintance with the same, the secretary of their best services, or those who are incompetent by others. The Utah Commissioners express the opinion and the property of the secretary of the secretary of their expression and their polygoment is property.

intricate and difficult subject in charge the scenes of their outrages, put our of this department is the treatment and soldiers at a great disadvantage in their management of the Indians. I am satis- efforts to capture them, though the expectation is still entertained that they will be ultimately taken and punished will be ultimately taken and punished dent administration of the present laws and regulations for their control. But it is submitted that there is lack of a fixed purpose of policy on this subject which should be supplied. It is used that upon the wrongs of the Indians, and as useless to indulge in the heartless belief that because their wrongs are revenged in their of a fixed purpose of policy on this subject which should be supplied. The provided have a fixed purpose of policy on this subject which should be supplied. It is used that their threatening and disorderly conditionable for their crimes.

The threatening and disorderly conditionable work. The civil service law does not prevent the discharge of the indians are detected, except in one country, were men who, though not actually living in the practice of polygamy, subscribe to the doctrine of polygamy as a divine relation and law unto all higher and more binding upon the the conscience than any high and have been the presented of a community protected by

ing, upon examination, to be unlawful, notwithstanding these leases, the intruders were ordered to remove with their cattle from the lands of the Indians by executive proclamation, which had the effect of restoring peace and or-der among the Indians, and they are now quiet and well behaved. By an executive issued February 17, 1885, by my predecessor, a portion of a tract of country in the Territory known as the Old Winnebago and Crow Creek reservations was directed to be restored o the public domain and opened to set dement under the land laws of the United tates, and a large number of persons en

tered upon these lands The Sioux Indians claimed that the Cerritory belonged to their reserva-ion, under the treaty of 1868. This claim was determined, after careful investigation, to be well founded polygamy. The fathers of our families are the best citizens of the republic; wife and children are the sources of patriotism, and conjugal and parental affection beget devotion to the country. The man who, undefiled with civil marriage, is surrounded in his single home with his wife and children, has a stake in the country which in the capital has twice been destroyed or damaged by fire and its daily increasing and consequently the executive order re-ferred to was, by proclamation of April 17, 1885, declared to be inoperative and of no effect, and all persons on the land were warned to leave. This warning has been substantially complied with. THE PUBLIC DOMAIN had its origin in cessions of land by the States to the general govera-ment. The first eession was made by the State of New York, and the largest, which in area exceeded all the others, by the State of Virginia. The territory, the proprietorship of which became thus

respect for its laws and courage for its defense. These are not the fathers of polygamous families. There is no of prompt action to insure its proper ac which sanctions it which is not opposed to all that is of value in our institutions. There should be no relaxation in the firm but just execution of the law now in operation, and I should be glad to approve such further direct legislation as will rid the country of this blot upon its fair fame. Since the people upholding polygamy in our Territories are reinforced by immigration from other lands, I recommend that a law be passed to prevent the importation of Mormons vested in the general government, ex-tended from the western border of Pennsylvania to the Mississippi river. These patriotic donations of the States were incumbered with no condition ex-cept that they should be held and used "for the common benefit of the United By purchase with the common fund of all the people, additions were made to this domain until it reached the northern line of Mexico, the Pacific ocean and the Polar sea. The original "trust for the common benefit of the United States" attached to all in the execution try demands just attention and liberal and unfailing strength our nation's pros-perity by the products of its steady toil, and bears its full share of the f the trust. The policy of many homes rather than large estates, was adopted by the government. That these might eas-

burden of taxation without complain ily be obtained and be the abode of se-curity and contentment, the laws for their personal representation in the councils acquisition were few easily understood and general in their character. But the of the nation, and are generally content with the humbler duties of citizenship a speculative spirit, have in many instances procured the passage of laws the magnitude and value of this induswhich married the harmony of the general plan and incumbered the system with a multitude of general and special enact- more than three-fourths are the products no doubt that these improvements could multitude of general and special enact-ments, which render the land laws comof agriculture, and of our total populaplicated, subject the titles to uncertainty and the purchasers often to oppression gaged in that occupation. The department of agriculture was created for the Laws which were intended for the Laws which were intended for the purpose of acquiring and diffusing among the people useful information respecting that large quantities of land are vesting subjects it has in charge and aiding in the cause of intelligent and progressive farming, by the collection of statistics, by testing the value and usefulness in single ownerships from the multitude and character of the laws. This conse-quence seems incapable of correction by mere administration. It is not for the common benefit of the United States that of new seeds and plants, and distributing such as are found desirable among agrilarge area of the public land should b culturists. This and other powers and equired directly or through fraud in the hands of a single individual. The duties with which this department is in nation's strength is in the people. The nation's prosperity is in their prosperity. The nation's glory is in the equality of her justice. The nation's

vested are of the utmost importance, and if wisely exercised must be of great ben efit to the country. The aim of our benef cent government is the improvement of the people in every station, and the amelioration of their condition, and our agriculturists should not be neglected perpetuity is in the patriotism of all her people. Hence, as far as practicable he plan adopted in disposal of public ands should have in view the origina The instrumentality established in aid of the farmers of the land should no policy which encouraged many purchas ers of these lands for homes and discour aly be well equipped for the accou plishment of its purpose, but those for whose benefit it has been adopted should ged the massing of large areas. Ex-lusive of Alaska, about three-fifths of be encouraged to avail themselves freely e national domain has been sold or of its advantages. subjected to contract, or of the remaining two-fifths a considerable portion is PROTECTION OF LIVE STOCK. The prohibition of the importation i ther mountain or desert. A rapid o several countries of certain of our an imals and their products, based upon the suspicion that health is endangered in ncreasing population creates a growin mand for homes, and the accumulation their use and consumption, suggests the wealth inspires an eager competition importance of such precautions for the protection of our stock of all kinds against disease as will disarm suspicion purposes. In the future this collision of interests will be more marked than in the past, and the nation's trust in of danger and cause the removal of such behalf of our settlers will be more difficult. I therefore commend to your at now in operation are insufficient to act sense of responsibility on the part of ention the recommendations contained complish this protection, I recommen n my report of the Secretary of the In their amendment to meet the necessitie of the situation, and I commend to th dification of certain of consideration of Congress the suggesti

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS. contained in the report of the Commi The nation has made princely grants subsidies to a system of railroads crease the value and efficiency of this d THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The report of the Civil Service Commission, which will be submitted, commission, which will be submitted. ucet the Pacific States with the East. has been charged that the donation com the people have been diverted om the people have been diverted. "
itvate gain and corrupt uses, and thus tains an account of the manner in which the civil service law has been executed the civil s blic indignation has been aroused and during the last year and much valuable information on this important subject. ispicion engendered. Our great nation does not begrudge its generosity, but it abbors peculation and fraud, and the favorable regard of our people for the am inclined to think that there is no set great corporations to which these grants people of our country than a conviction of the correctness of principle upo vere made can only be revived by a estoration of confidence, to be secured form is based. In its present conditi their constant, unequivocal and clear he law regulates only a part of the sul manifested integrity. A faithful ap-lication of the undiminished proceeds ordinate public positions throughout th country. It applies a test of fitness to applicants for these places by means of a the grants to the construction as rfeeting of their roads, and honest harge of their obligations, and entire ustice to all the people in the enjoyment

ompetitive examination, and gives largisteretion to the commissioners as t character of examination and many other matters connected with its execution their rights on these highways of trav-Thus the rules and regulations adopted with the Commission have much to do with the practical usefulness of the statntent with no less. To secure the ings should be the common purpose of he government, as well as of the corpor tions. With this accomplishment ute and with the results of its applica tion. The people may well trust the Con rosperity would be permanently secure mission to execute the law with perfect fairness and with as little irritation as is possible, but of course no relaxation of the principle which to the roads, and national pride woul take the place of national complaint. THE PENSION BUREAU. It appears from the report of the Con underlies it, and no weakening of the safeguards which surround it can be exsioner of Pensions that there were of July, 1885, 345,125 person pected. Experience in its administration will probably suggest amendment of the ----ion rolls who wer borne upon the person rolls who were classified as follows: Arm, 241,456; widows, minor children and acmethods of its execution, but I venture that we shall never again be reto uc, that we shall never again be re-mitted to the signature which distributes mitted to the signature with the public positions purely as rewards for partisan service. Doubts may well be pendent relatives of deceased soldiers, 78,781; navy invalids, 2745; widows. minor children and dependents, 1926; survivors of the war of 1812, 295, and

entertained whether our government could survive the strain of a continuance widows of those who served in that war, 1721. About one man in ten of all those of this system, which, upon every change who enlisted in the late war are reported of administration, inspires an immens as receiving pensions, exclusive of de-pendents of deceased soldiers. On the lst of July, 1875, the number of pen-grossing the time of public officers with the patronage of the government, en-grossing the time of public officers with oners was 234,281, and the increase their importunities, spreading abroad the contagion of their disappointment and within the ten years next thereafter, was 110,304. While there is no expenditure filling the air with the tumult of their f the public funds which the people more eerfully approve than that made in The allurements of an immense num ognition of the services of our soldiers ng and dead, the sentiment under ng the subject should not be vitiated tant that the rolls should be cleansed

THE MORMON PROBLEM.

ion lists of voters the name of a man ac

ber of offices and places exhibited to the voters of the land and the promise of by the introduction of any fraudulent their bestowal in recognition of partisan activity. debase the suffrage and rob political action of its thoughtful and de liberate character. 'The evil would in crease with the multiplication of offices fall those who by fraud have secured a lace thereon as that meritorious claims consistent upon our extension, and the mania for office-holding growing from hould be speedily examined and ad-isted. The reforms in the methods of its indulgence would pervade our popu oing the business of this bureau which lation so generally that patriotic purpos have lately been inaugurated, promisethe support of principle, the desire for the public good and solicitude for the nation's welfare would be nearly ban-THE PATENT OFFICE. The operations of the Patent Office ished from the activity of our party con tests, and cause them to degenerate into monstrates the activity of the inventtive genius of the country for the year ended June 30, 1885; the application for patents, including reissues and for the registration of trade marks and labels, civil service reference. numbering 35,688. During the same seriod there were 32,928 patents granted

Civil SERVICE REFORM.

Civil service reform enforced by law period there were 32,928 patents granted and reissued, and 1429 trade-marks and abels registered. The number of patents said in the year 1875 was 1437. The oeccipts during the last fiscal year were \$1,074,974,35, and the expenditures not those conservative and sober men and the conference of the con \$1.074.974.35, and the expenditures, not including contingent expenses, \$934, attending an arbitrary and sudden change in all the public offices with for patents pending on the 1st day of July, 1884, and 5786 on the same date in against such chances. Parties seem t be necessary, and will continue to exist he year 1885. There has been consid-brable improvement made in the prompt nor can it be denied that there are legiting determination of applications, and a consequent relief to expectant inventors. A
number of suggestions and recommendatious are contained in the report of the ntitled to the consideration of Congress.

oumissioner of Patents which are well plies so much of motive to sentimen ntitled to the consideration of Congress. In the Territory of Utah the law of the responsible for the best results in United States passed for the suppression of polygamy, has been energetically and sist that they shall rely in confident DEPOSIT accounts received from bankers, merchants and others, and interest allowed faithfully executed during the past year with immeasurably good results. A those not only opposed to them in political affiliation, but so steeped in partisan prejudice and rancor that they merchants and others, and interest allowed on balances.
Advances made to correspondents on approved business paper or other good collateral.
Letters of credit issued. Collections made.
Government bonds and other securities bought and sold on commission. cases pleas of guilty have been entered, and slight punishment imposed on promise by accused parties that they would not again offond against the law, nor advise, require that those in subordinate posi-

CRAB ORCHARD tled to protection under the sanction o tually guilty of polygamy, and while none of that class are holding office, yet at the last election in the Territory all plicant who claims the vacant position plicant who claims the vacant position as his compensation for the most ques-tionable work. The civil service law does not prevent the discharge of the in-

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